

THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DAYTON & BORNES.

OREGON, FEB. 23, 1900.

ONE DAISY AND TWO VIOLETS.

(Sent from the grave of Keats, Rome, 1880.)
One daisy and two violets,
Mix and mingle their faint sweets,
For they grew like soft regrets
On the grave of English Keats,
In that home in which the past
Folds dusky wings and sleeps at last.

Two violets and one daisy here
Meet me with their tender look,
And my just youth grows all clear,
Like a pool in summer brook
When the sunbeams unfold
Turns all the pebbles into gold.

In that time spirit bright
Came and took me by the hand,
In his eyes was all the light
Of that wonderful garden land
Where the gods still dwell, but we
Are cold at heart and cannot see.

One light finger touched my heart,
And my faint eyes grew all clear,
When the wind's soft coming art
Heard them up against the skies,
So within me dreams rise up
Like angels holding each a cup.

There were forms of half-sweet things,
Shadows that in dim woods kept
Shapes of tender fashions
Such as those who will reap
Dim fields of the past, but leave
Behind them night that tends to grieve.

Glimpses into half-obscurer
Where the winds never sound,
Profits of the idle gods
Lying half asleep, and crown'd
With a wreath of vine which they
Felt with their fingers all the day.

Naiads by the streams I saw,
Hamadryads by the trees;
Heard their voices like soft awe
Join together like soft seas
When the winds away lie
For rest in hollows of the sky.

All the old life—ever young
To young hearts that never grow
Laid in songs this spirit sung;
I had naught to do with day,
And the night with its soft gleams
And splendors from a golden dream.

Strange these simple flowers should bring
Back that lost time into me;
Tough my dull day with the spring
Of what was, as when a tree
With a wreath of vine which they
Felt with their fingers all the day.

So the thoughts of those far years
Come into my heart, and look
For a moment in their tears,
Then shrink back to the future,
Whispering, as they pass away,
"Here all is changed; we cannot stay."

And I sigh, but sigh in vain,
For the past goes on and on,
Will not turn to find again
To this staid life one tone
Of that music which was then
When day and night had bloom like flowers.

One sweet daisy faint of days,
Violets that keep their sweets,
See, I place them, with a sigh,
In this book of English Keats,
Where he sings with murmurous breath
That cannot feel the touch of death.

They will wither and become
Things we must not touch but view
Though they speak of that grand time
And the grave whereon they grow,
Fading youth and golden days
Between rich leaves of faded snow.

Concerning Widows.

London World.

Widows exhibit a pathetic helplessness times combined with the versatile sympathy of a father confessor. They might often vie with the lawyers in experience of the secret working of the mental machinery of human nature. For the widow has graduated in the tender emotions. She is therefore able to regard with disinterested friendliness those attacked with the promontory symptoms of the malady from which she has, perhaps, long ago suffered herself, and to prescribe accordingly. In the novels, Pyramus tells her passion to the moon, and Thibault to her pillow. As a matter of fact, they usually pour forth their story to the sympathetic ear of the widow, whom, as advertisements say, no household should be without. She possesses the experience and authority which attach by right to the fogey, and all the airy enterprise of the skittish matron. Even the young bride hangs upon her lips. At Christmas parties she is an infallible oracle, an incarnate Ball-room Guide, a living and breathing file of Myra's Journal. At the meet her pony-carriage is mobbed by the men, while the women half enviously recognize the charm of orp. Strange to say, she disarms the critics of her own sex. She can sympathize with the misgivings of the callow debutante, and guide her as she learns to go alone. She has known the domestic cares of the matron, and even for the veteran campaigner, whose arms have not yet secured the matrimonial laurel, she abounds in experience which always sound new, and often prove invaluable. For she is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as disinterested. It is thought that, like a Duke who has gained the blue ribbon, or an Alderman who has passed the Chair, she has realized her ambition. Often she justifies the reputation. She is the patron saint of failures; a mother to those who are morally adrift or socially derelict. At her feet genius, misunderstood or maligned, pours out his elegies. She draws into her system satellites great and small, and herself the center, shines with impartial light and warmth upon all. Her very weeds appeal to the artistic sense no less than the sympathetic heart. They enhance the blonde complexion by contrast. Worn by the brunettes, they serve to illustrate what art critics call harmony of tone. Black lends itself to graceful movements. The widow has got beyond the theory of life into the practice.

But there are widows and widows. Addison said that in his experience "widows did not mourn for the loss of husband, but for the want of one." In such cases the weeds—at a distance a flag of distress—often resolve themselves, on nearer acquaintance, into the defiant symbol of the roving privateer. It is not for want of wearing that weak humanity falls a victim. Mr. Weller spoke with all the feeling of a long suffering experience in warning his son to "beware of widows." As the widow unattached may work infinite good as an angel of light, she may do still greater mischief in the opposite character. Her words have weight and her example authority which carry conviction to the hearts of those among whom she lives and moves.

A reporter who attended a banquet concluded his description with the candid statement that "it is not distinctly remembered by anybody present who made the last speech."

A young man, while out searching for his father's pig, accented an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" Pat responded: "Faix, how could I tell a stray pig from any other?"

WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary.

The first Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass., burned on the night of Feb. 23. Loss, \$105,000.

A grain train was derailed at Huntsville, Mo., Feb. 23, and seventeen cars were wrecked.

Loomis & McMaster, carriage makers, at Bath, N. Y., have failed for \$114,000; assets, \$36,000.

By a boiler explosion on the yacht Carrie at Baltimore, Feb. 23, four men were instantly killed.

Toronto, Canada, reports the coldest January in 40 years, and February began with 15 degrees below zero.

The fly-wheel of the Russian Mills, at Niles, Mich., burst, Feb. 23, killing two men and injuring several.

Rev. Dr. Hartley's Reformed Church at Utica, N. Y., which cost \$55,000, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 23.

A colliery explosion at Whitfield, Staffordshire, England, Feb. 23, caused the death of seventeen miners.

The Kansas legislature has resolved to place a statue of John Brown in the national art gallery in Washington.

The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Cincinnati on April 6th and 7th.

The Erie Railway have again reduced rates for emigrants to the west, and are now selling tickets from New York to Chicago for \$3.

Mrs. J. M. Kellogg, of Emporia, is admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Kansas. She is the first lady upon whom this honor has been conferred in Kansas.

At Port Jarvis, N. Y., a party of laborers were on a spree, Feb. 23, and one was frozen to death. The hands and feet of several others were so badly frozen as to have to be amputated.

Two ships were damaged, eighteen railway trucks and twelve grain-aden barges destroyed by fire on the Victoria docks at London, Feb. 23. The loss is estimated at \$440,000, or about \$2,900,000.

The frame dwelling of Ben. Campbell, near the fair grounds at St. Louis, burned, Jan. 21st and his mother-in-law, Aminta Syban, a negro, ninety years old and paralyzed, was roasted to a crisp.

In Butler county, Kentucky, Wiley Embrey and six of his children were burned to death by a fire which broke out in an upper room after the family had retired. Mrs. Embrey escaped with one daughter.

A fire broke out in the fifth story of the building occupied by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, Feb. 23. The flames spread rapidly, and the loss on the stock and building is about \$30,000.

A fire at Onro, Wis., Feb. 23, destroyed one half the business portion of the town, including ten stores, a planing mill, Thompson & Fayden's carriage works and a large business block. Loss about \$300,000.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of the St. Paul & Omaha, formerly the Saint Paul & Minnesota and Northwestern railway has passed both houses of the Minnesota Legislature, and will be signed by the Governor.

The steamship Bristol City, which sailed from New York for Bristol, England, Dec. 23rd, is 29 days overdue. She carried a cargo of about 2,000 tons, and had a crew of 27 men, officers included. She had no passengers.

The steamship Josephine from Havana to New Orleans, broke up on the morning of Feb. 23, near Ship Island. The passengers and crew were all saved after seven hours floating—the four boats being safely picked up. The passengers lost all baggage.

The smallpox has appeared at the county poor house at Jefferson, Ill. Seven cases were quarantined in a temporary hospital, and there were eleven new cases reported there. The inmates number 1,900. The insane asylum adjoining. The fact has been carefully kept secret.

Fires occurred February 23rd as follows: A wooden ware manufactory at Amesbury, N. Y., burned. Loss, \$30,000; two hundred workmen thrown out of employment. Aldrich's cigar factory, Rome, N. Y. Loss, \$40,000. At St. Louis, several business houses—loss, \$75,000 to \$30,000.

Stock men from Colorado and New Mexico deny a report telegraphed to Eastern papers that hundreds of cattle were dying of epidemic disease. The facts are that a few cattle are dying in New Mexico from eating what is known as "loco weed," which starts earlier than grass, and cattle feed upon it.

Douglas Burnett, a well known Chicago operator who has been engaged in telegraphy many years, but whose life has been a time very dissipated, committed suicide Feb. 23 while in a fit of despondency brought on by drink. He was one of the brightest men in the service, and has worked in all the large cities.

The New York Sun of Feb. 23rd says: Minnie F. Lee, age nine years, of Newark, New Jersey, bitten by a dog a month ago, is wild with hydrophobia. Her two brothers were bitten by the same dog at the same time. Her father is overwhelmed with grief and it is feared that his mind is unsettled by the shock.

Some fifteen gentlemen from Lewiston, Maine, representing a capital of \$600,000, have gone to Arkansas and Texas to look out and bargain for eligible sites for towns and settlements. It is intended to send large colonies from the East to those States and to make every arrangement for the success and prosperity of the settlers.

At a meeting of the "World's Fair Commission, New York, on the evening of Feb. 23, Gen. Grant presided. Addresses were made by a number of gentlemen. \$329,000 have been collected for the enterprise within the past six days. Three gentlemen present at the meeting contributed \$5,000 each. The railroads are expected to give a million dollars.

The large pork house of Ferguson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., burned on the evening of Feb. 23rd. A dispatch says: Loss by fire of J. O. Ferguson & Co.'s pork-packing establishment was half a million dollars. The stock being nearly all destroyed, amounting to three to four million pounds of pork. Insurance, \$270,000 in 50 companies. The firm will rebuild at once, and resume work in 90 days. Two hundred hands are thrown out of work.

A fire broke out in St. Paul, Feb. 23rd. In the afternoon, in a house in Summit avenue, built by Earl S. Goodrich, one of the pioneer settlers and journalist, owned by his daughter, Mrs. O. C. Greene, and occupied by Maurice Auerbach, the head of a leading dry goods firm. Owing to the want of water the

house was wholly consumed. The valuable furniture and library were saved in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

The Cleveland Herald has for some time been investigating the rumor of a combination of the American match manufacturers, and learns that steps have been taken to carry out a project near completion to establish a monopoly under the style of the Diamond Match Company. In the United States are about twenty-eight match factories, large and small, employing some 4,000 persons, but seven firms monopolize the trade.

Reports from along the Hudson seem to show that a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in parts of Ulster and Orange counties, N. Y., Thursday morning, Feb. 23. The report was also felt at the same time in portions of Pennsylvania. The report is described as a quick, sharp report, followed by a low rumbling sound, during which, in some places, the houses were made to tremble, and pictures were hurled from walls. It lasted about 30 seconds.

The Woman's National anti-Polygamy Society met in Salt Lake, Feb. 23, and adopted resolutions strongly endorsing Gov. Murray's action in issuing a certificate of election to Campbell on the grounds that his opponent, although receiving the most votes, is an alien and a polygamist. They ask Congress to sustain Murray in this matter, to no longer let polygamist law-breakers sit in the House, and to adopt such legislation as will suppress polygamy.

On the evening of Feb. 23rd a terrible and fatal railway accident occurred at Oswego, N. Y., near Oswego, Ill. The workmen on the train had been laying new rails and taking up old ones, and had a flat car full of iron just in front of the caboose. Twenty-five or thirty workmen were crowded into the caboose. The passenger train was coming at an unusual speed, in order to make up for lost time, and the two collided with a fearful crash. Three persons were killed instantly, and ten others wounded, some fatally.

Dispatches received at military headquarters, St. Paul, Feb. 23, confirmed by Poplar River returns to the Pioneer Press, report the return of Scout Culbertson, who followed Sitting Bull's trail across the line. Culbertson says that chief is now safe at Woody Mountain, after a hasty forced march. The trail indicates that his band numbers forty lodges, or some 300 persons. He crossed the line six days ahead of the scouts. Culbertson says the country is destitute of buffalo, and when Sitting Bull's present supply of food is exhausted he must return to starve.

Dispatches from Buffalo, N. Y., of Feb. 23rd say that the roof of a depot fell in while a passenger train was standing in the building, and a number of persons were killed. The building fell with a terrible crash. Only three spans adjoining the new structure remained standing. Just how many persons were lost is not yet known. The wreck and police have recovered two bodies from the debris, Capt. John Brynes and Henry Waters, private secretary of Superintendent Tillinghast, of the N. Y. Central. Great carelessness in constructing the new depot was the cause.

A special from Dallas, Texas, of Feb. 23rd, says a locomotive and four freight cars were derailed on William's Creek bridge on the Houston & Texas Central road at 3 o'clock this morning and precipitated into the creek sixteen feet below and smashed to pieces. One brakeman was instantly killed, the fireman badly injured and Engineer Langdon fatally injured. Some one had removed the fastenings from the rails on the bridge for the purpose, it is believed, of wrecking and robbing the south-bound passenger train, due at the bridge at 4 a. m., and the arrival of the freight train no doubt averted the most terrible catastrophe ever known in Texas.

A special from Owensville, Ky., of Feb. 23rd says: Geo. Prentiss, a bachelor aged 70, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Geopgraster, some years older, lived together five miles from the city for several years, they two living alone for some time. Mrs. Geopgraster has been paralyzed and unable to get out of her bed for a month. Thursday evening Prentiss had got in his wood for the night, and, before retiring started to throw on a back-log and build up the fire. He lifted the log, and in throwing it on the fire, fell with it, and being unable to rise was burned to death. His sister dragged the body out of the fire and managed to get back to bed, and there she was compelled to lie during the whole night, and lying there facing the body of the dead brother, unable to move at all or make any noise whatever, was compelled to see the cat eating the flesh from the face of her brother.

A disastrous fire occurred on 22d street, Chicago, on the morning of Feb. 23, in a building known as Independence Hall. When the flames were discovered, they had made considerable progress, shutting off the escape in the rear, and the upper part of building was soon alive with terrified women and men calling for help as the flames burst out from every direction. Many escaped through the skylight, and by the roofs of the adjacent buildings. Some were rescued by firemen's ladders. Emma and Laura Hoover, young ladies, were overcome by the smoke, and their brother, with great difficulty, managed to carry them fainting and terrified, down the burning stairs. Mr. and Mrs. George Pettit made a graceful escape from an upper story by means of knotted bedding. In half an hour the concert and dance hall, etc. fell in with a heavy crash, and shortly afterwards the rest of the house, which is occupied by lodgers, was reduced to smoking ruins. Loss, \$75,000 on furniture. The loss on the building is estimated at \$20,000; and to the tenants probably \$10,000; insured by the United States Mortgage Company.

A serious railroad disaster occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad near Fond Du Lac, Ill., on the morning of Jan. 21st, caused by a broken rail. Three passenger cars of the express train going east were thrown from the track, one car taking fire from the lamps. One account says: At two miles within Fond Du Lac at the crossing of the C., B. & Q., a broken rail derailed three passenger coaches and a sleeper. The three coaches were overturned and took fire, one of which was entirely and another partially consumed. Conductor Wheeler, seated by the train men, did all in their power to rescue the injured from the burning wreck. The wounded were taken to Tikvika, and everything possible done for their relief and comfort. Mrs. Kirby, of Nevada, Ohio, was severely burned that her intense suffering was ended by death at 6 a. m. Mrs. Holden, of Patterson, Iowa, sustained injuries that are almost certain to result fatally. Mrs. J. D. Orr, of Winnetka, Iowa, seriously injured. Matt Phelps, of Grinnell, Iowa, had his shoulder dislocated and was hurt internally. J. W. Haggert, of Chicago, was wounded; a Belgian, unable to speak English, and name unknown, was badly hurt. A number of others sustained slight injuries. J. W. Scott, of Blair & Co., of Chicago, was one of the slightly injured but went into Chicago. Conductor Wheeler burned his hand and arm severely in rescuing the wounded from the burning cars. Medical attendance and every-

thing that can possibly alleviate the suffering of the injured, was added to their comfort, was provided by the officials of the company.

Crime.

At Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 23, George Smith and Catherine Miller were hanged.

John J. Berry, cashier of the Hackensack Bank, New York, has been sent to the penitentiary for five years.

Xavier Williams, a saloon keeper, at St. Louis, killed his mistress, Anjella Margot, Feb. 23, and then shot himself. Cause, jealousy and drink.

At Columbus, Texas, Feb. 23, Albert Williams, a negro, arrested for horse-stealing, was taken from the constable by masked men and shot dead.

The missing town treasurer, Swan, of Lewiston, Maine, writes a letter from Toledo, Ohio, in which he admits of defalcation and deception of friends.

A deadwood dispatch of Feb. 7th says: Abe Barnes, a freighter, was asked to drink by James Fowler at Custer City, and declining, was shot dead by Fowler, who was taken away by vigilantes, and his body was found next morning hanging to a tree.

A special from Alamosa, Colorado, says the men who robbed the stage on the 4th are surrounded in a log cabin near here and will probably be taken to-morrow. One of them is Marion Melvin, who a year ago jumped his \$25,000 bonds, under which he was placed for murder.

At Detroit, Mich., on the morning of Feb. 23rd, the wife of a plumber named Charles E. Miller, made a desperate attempt to cut his throat with a razor, but he escaped with two severe cuts. She was undoubtedly insane, and steps were taken to send her to the asylum.

Hon. Rodney Foos, once clerk of the Ohio Supreme Court and Executive Secretary of Gov. Hayes, has been arrested for grand larceny. He pleaded guilty to a hearing and was committed in default of \$300 bail. He stole books from the Methodist University Library to buy food.

The Denver Tribune's Alamosa special says, the coach from Del Norte to Alamosa was robbed on the night of Feb. 4th, by two men five miles from Del Norte. Four mail coaches as the treasure pouch were taken. The passengers were not disturbed. The amount in the pouches is unknown.

It is discovered that E. M. Jarrett, of the carriage manufactory of Jarrett & Sherman, Chicago, and who is treasurer of the school fund of Hyde Park and Lake Town, is short in his accounts from twenty to fifty thousand dollars. He has turned over his entire property to the town trustees.

Only one of the persons engaged in the Northampton bank robbery is at large, and he goes free in consequence of giving information which led to the arrest of the others. The amount of plunder obtained by the robbers was \$40,000 in government bonds, which could not be recovered, and the bonds of the city of Northampton, face value \$1,250,000. These bonds are still in the possession of the thieves, who will restore them on condition of receiving a light sentence. There is a prospect of the ultimate recovery of the entire amount.

A special from Louisville, of Jan. 7th says: The controversy between Robert O'Neal, Peter Hughes and others, and Judge Pender regarding the ownership of some valuable mining claims on Taylor Mountain, culminated last night in a fight between the Government men stationed by Pender to guard the property and eighteen men in the employ of the opponents, who about midnight attacked the guards without warning. The latter returned the fire, and a perfect fusillade was kept up until daylight when the guards surrendered. C. E. Field was killed, and Ed. Kelly severely wounded in the leg. None of the attacking party were injured. No arrests have been made.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

According to dispatches to the 3d of February, the wrangle in the House of Commons still continued. Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Parnell, said that Parnell was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his ticket of leave. Parnell asked what conditions had been violated. There was no answer to the question. The Irish members shouted "shame," and the other members cheered tremendously. The speaker surprised description. The speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution. John Dillon arose but the speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings the speaker "named" Dillon, and Gladstone moved his suspension amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of order, the Irish members shouting "Shame!" The motion for the suspension was adopted by 305 to 33. Dillon refused to withdraw and was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms, by order of the speaker, amidst cries of "Shame!" of the Irish members. Parnell moved Gladstone to be no longer heard. The speaker declared that Parnell was defying the chair, and upon his persisting, declared he was wilfully obstructing the proceedings, and "named" him. Parnell's suspension was moved, but upon the speaker making an order for the House to be cleared for division, the Home Rulers refused to leave the House. The vote on the motion to suspend Parnell resulted in a suspension, 405 to 7; the Home Rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw he was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms and five other officers, the Home Rulers waving their hats as he passed out. Finnigan (Liberal and Nationalist) then persisted in speaking and was "named." He was also suspended by 405 to 7. The Home Rulers again refused to vote. The speaker read their names, numbering 27, taken down and a motion to suspend all the Home Rulers was carried, 419 to 6.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 4th, the speaker, on taking the chair, read a statement that he would use the authority entrusted to him by circumstances so as to insure the freedom of debate, and that he would shortly lay the rules before the house; mean while he will make a rule the practical effect of which will be to prevent a member who is dissatisfied with the answer of a question from moving the adjournment of the house. Forster rose amid cheers to move the second reading of the protective bill. Forster, in making his statement on the second reading of the protective bill, laid stress upon the importance of the retroactive provisions and measures relative to the lists of arrests to be presented to Parliament monthly. He said it was not intended that the sanction of Parliament should be necessary for any particular arrest. Later information he said, made causes in favor of the bill much stronger.

Thomas Carlyle died on the morning of Feb. 5th. He had suffered no pain for the previous thirty-six hours, although his death was hourly expected. Thomas Carlyle, the famous English historian and philosopher, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, Scotland. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, entering at the age of 14, and early

embraced literature as a profession. In 1834 he wrote a "Life of Schiller," and soon after translated Goethe's romance, "Wilhelm Meister," and these books contributed much to call the attention of the English public to the German literature of whose ideas he himself was the English representative. In 1834 he moved from Craigmolpult, near Dunfermline, where he had led a secluded life, to London. In 1837 he wrote the "History of the French Revolution," and in 1840 he delivered his celebrated course of lectures on "Heroes and Hero Worship." In 1848 he published "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," and in 1851 "The Life of John Sterling," and from 1853 to 1864 he published "The Life of Frederick the Great," besides producing various miscellaneous literature. It has been said that Carlyle's standpoint as a historian and philosopher was not one of conviction but of temperament; that he could only write when in the attitude of an opponent—what all the world hated, he would defend, admire and love; what all people strive after he would mock and deride. A London dispatch states that the King of Assahe has declared war against England. Stores and ammunition have been ordered to the Cape coast from Madras. The War Office held a special council and it was decided to take immediate and effective measures to protect the British settlement on the West coast of Africa. It seems that the King of Assahe sent a special ambassador to Cape coast demanding of the Governor the surrender of Gambia, a refugee Chief of the Assahe tribe. The Governor declined and the King at once declared hostilities. The Governor applied to the Governor of Sierra Leone for reinforcements, which are being pushed forward.

The bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland passed on the second reading, Feb. 6th, by a vote of 329 to 56. The statement that the Irish members of Parliament receive a weekly allowance from the funds of the Land League will probably be brought before the House of Commons as a question of privilege. In order to insure prompt action between the naval and military powers at the ports in the event of Fenian disturbances the officers have been ordered to take such action as they think fit without referring to headquarters.

A Dublin dispatch of Feb. 5th says: In consequence of a quantity of arms in possession of the peasantry, the Valdester police, now scattered in small country stations, will be concentrated.

A telegram from Dublin of Feb. 5th says: Although terrorism is undiminished in the west and south of Ireland, still there remains a decided improvement in other parts of the country. The government is prepared to defeat the Fenian schemes. Many tenants are now paying rents, although here they are refusing. Parnell has gone to Paris to see the Land League funds. Parnell went to Paris to withdraw the funds from the Land League and re-invest them under the signatures of persons not actively connected with the League. The Home Rulers have decided to carry the agitation against coercion into the great towns of England and Scotland. Sixty members of Parliament have signed a memorial asking that Parnell be treated only as a mischievous agent.

Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphs to the editor of the Irish World from Paris that he is in that city to maintain connection between Ireland and America. He adds that Ireland is thoroughly organized, and the people are resolute, undaunted, and disciplined. Priests and laymen, Catholics and Protestants are as one. There was a spectacle of union witnessed. Substantial aid is constantly waiting for us from our kindred in the great republic, joined with the sympathy of the American people expressed through the mouth of the United States Congress, has infused into Ireland a spirit of hope and a determination to fight it out to the bitter end till landlordism is dead, and all forms of usurpation and tyranny are laid prostrate. Redoubt your exertions, fellow-countrymen, and show to our enemy that the hope of our nation is made imperishable by a greater Ireland across the sea.

Meetings to denounce the government were held in many places on Sunday, Feb. 6th. A number of arrests, especially among the members of the Land League, is expected directly after the coercion bill has passed the Commons. The Irish National Land League has issued a proclamation to its members and the American people, asking aid and sympathy for the Irish, and denouncing England.

Dillon urged at a meeting of the Land League, in Dublin, Feb. 9th, a continuance of the agitation even after the passage of the coercion bill, and advised tenants to resist the landlords in every way short of physical force, for which they were prepared. A resolution was passed declaring that in view of the importance of securing the sympathy of the Americans and Irishmen in America, Parnell be requested to proceed to America immediately. It is stated that the holding of national conventions in Dublin will be prohibited. Dillon advised postponement until Parnell, Davitt and Brennan can be present. A serious encounter has taken place at a fair held in Killybeg, in which the people stoned the police. An encounter also occurred at Ballyhauna, where the police charged upon the crowd at the point of the bayonet.

AFRICA.

The official report from Pretoria, dated Jan. 11th, is as follows: "The troops captured a party of Boers and Lozgers with one sixth loss, the Boers also losing heavily. The heavy loss of the British was in consequence of the treachery of the Boers, who, after holding a white flag, fired on the British. The Boers have been meeting the natives since without success. Numbers of natives have been forced to join the Boers, and some of the natives have been murdered."

Gen. Sir George B. Colley's forces, Feb. 8th, attacked and defeated the Boers between Newcastle and Tiers Inggo river. The British loss is 150 killed and wounded. The officers killed were Mac Gregor of the engineers, Grier of the artillery, and O'Connell and Garrett, both of the 16th regiment. The Boers lost heavily.

SCOTLAND.

A dispatch from Edinburgh of Feb. 5th, says: Three policemen were shot.

To always protect the weakest parties it is duty and it is especially the duty of those whose lungs are being weakened by the constant wear of coughing to protect them by using a soothing remedy, such as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

After the evidence was in a Galveston judge asked the accused, who was charged with stealing a watch, if he had anything more to offer. "I did have an old watch to offer you, Judge, but my lawyer borrowed it and hasn't brought it back yet."

It Acts Sure and Safe.

The remedy is the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the special convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It is found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. See adv.

Wickedness of Blondes.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly for January says: "I have found the worst feminine qualities almost invariably allied to the blonde style; not the green or gray eyed blondes, with straight abundant hair and fresh coloring, but the sallow or pallid being, with light blue eyes and limp or waving hair—an innocent looking creature, with feline manners, patte de velours, and such claws! These are the women who delude and destroy men; who never forgive an injury or forget a slight; who smile and talk sweetly, and put on airs of meek piety or high art and refinement, but under all are scheming, unprincipled, false to the core. Did not Lucrezia Borgia have golden hair? Was not Lady Macbeth a Scottish woman, presumably with light white lock? Two of the worst and most brilliant women I ever knew had this style of complexion, and the lovely being whose picture was my childish adoration, who sat smirking over the library shelf in dear old Uncle W.'s house, robed in satin and sable, her gold hair curling like a child's, her sapphire eyes as inscrutable as a deep spring, her rosebud lips soft and fresh as a baby's, and her taper white fingers crossed in her lap, was a virago, a drunkard, a woman without a symptom of principle—the mystery and curse of the old and honorable family she married into. Black-haired and dark-eyed women are quick tempered, electric, generous probably, but full of relenting and capable of being coaxed into or out of anything. Weak as to their affections, snappy as to their temper; warm of heart and hot of head, they are never very bad or very good, and are the delightful torment of every man who loves them and whom they do not love too much; but love makes slaves and fools of them, and they are ridiculously constant."

A Temperance Lecturer Stumped.

Talking to boys in public meetings is getting to be an art and a science. Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rosheville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said: "Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think you own them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?" "Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices. "Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?" "Dead!" shouted the boys. "That's right. And who will own all this property then?" "Us boys," shouted the urchins. "Right. Now tell me, did you ever in going along the streets, notice the drunks lounging around the saloon doors, waiting for some one to treat them?" "Yes, sir, lots of them." "Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?" "Dead!" exclaimed the boys. "And who will be drunks then?" "Us boys!" Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but recovering himself tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

A Romance in British High Life.

Many years ago a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and passed a few weeks at the tavern which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came, and what was his business, none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, and he was traveling incog, but, in confidence, gave her his real name, saying that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married a few weeks after. The stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans. He did so, and the gossip of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone. He took his departure, and the gossip had another glorious woman wrecked. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion. The wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and hope. By the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a vessel splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became mistress of a mansion, and as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded in the title and wealth of his father; and in the last edition of "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsom, of Stratford, North America."

An old farmer said of his pastor who was exceedingly mild in preaching, "He's a good man, but he always rakes with the teeth up."

Jones slipped down by the aid of a banana skin, and as he rose from the fall and now he said: "Thank my stars I do not live in a tropical country where the ice would be covered with banana skins."

Two Organs.